

Name and Date.	Narrative.	Authority.
	<p>and sent out pursuant to an Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1870, and will report to the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior for detailed instructions.' The President also sanctioned the selection by the Secretary of the Navy of a vessel suitable for the purpose.</p> <p>On the 4th September, 1871, Hall landed on the east shore of what he called Polaris bay, and, 'in the name of God and of the President of the United States, raised the American flag on the land he had discovered.' He erected a cairn at cape Brevoort and deposited a transcript of a despatch to the Secretary of the United States Navy in a copper cylinder. The headland at the southern entrance of Newman bay was named by him cape Summary.</p> <p>A pillar of stone, six feet square at the base and from eight to ten feet in height, was erected by the assistant engineer of the 'Polaris,' on the summit of Observatory bluff, near Thank God harbour.</p> <p>By a resolution introduced into the United States Senate, the Secretary of the Navy was called upon to furnish, through Rear-Admiral Davis, a narrative of Hall's voyage in the 'Polaris.'</p>	
<p>YOUNG. 1875. English.</p>	<p>The expenses of this expedition, and the purchase and equipment of the vessel were undertaken by Young with the assistance of a few contributions. His object was to proceed through Baffin bay, Lancaster sound, towards the Magnetic pole, and to navigate through the northwest passage to the Pacific ocean in one season. He proceeded along the west coast of Greenland to Cary islands. A cairn found on the northwest island was built up higher and a record deposited in a tin case. He then passed Cobourg island, to Lancaster sound, thence through Barrow strait to Beechey island. Northumberland House, built by Pullen on Beechey island in 1852, was still standing. From Beechey island he steered for Limestone island, on the east side of the entrance to Peel strait, where he found a cairn evidently built by civilized hands. He dug up the cairn without finding any notice, and afterwards rebuilt it and deposited a record in a tin box. In 1854, some of Belcher's officers built a cairn and deposited a notice on Limestone island and also left a flag and staff with a cylinder attached. Cape Coulman, in Peel strait, about midway along the western coast of North Somerset, was visited by Young, here he found a cairn built by James Ross and the copper cylinder containing the record. Farther south he landed at Roquette islands, western entrance of Bellot strait, and built a conspicuous cairn on the summit of the largest island, placing in it a record. As he was in danger of being beset he retreated through Peel strait and Lancaster sound, calling in again at Cary islands on his return voyage. At Carey islands he left a notice in Nares' cairn to the effect that he had removed Nares' record and letters for England.</p> <p>In 1876, Young's intentions were to make another attempt through Peel and Franklin straits, to navigate the coast of America to Behring strait. While making preparations for the voyage, he received a communication from the Admiralty stating that their Lordships would consider it a public service if he would assist in carrying out despatches to Nares' expedition and bringing home any which he</p>	<p>YOUNG. The two voyages of the Pandora.</p>